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U.S. Urges Crackdown

By Michael Getler

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A package of proposed new U.S. anti-terrorism laws, including monetary rewards for information and a crackdown on those helping to recruit or train terrorists, is being prepared by the Justice Department and will be sent to Congress soon, administration officials said yesterday.

In his State of the Union address last week, President Reagan said that international attention was needed to combat "this ugly specter" of global terrorism and that he would "forward shortly legislative proposals" to Congress and seek allies' support for "concerted action."

The proposals, in the final clearance stage at Justice, are said to include legislation that would:

- Make a conspiracy in the United States to commit violence abroad a violation of U.S. criminal statutes.

- Implement existing international conventions, such as the 1979 United Nations resolution on hostage-taking, and other international agreements against aircraft sabotage and hijacking.

- Authorize the payment of government rewards for information on terrorist activities here and abroad.

- Prohibit the training or support of terrorist organizations from the United States, something officials said could lead to a crackdown on businesses that recruit in this country for foreign terrorist groups.

Officials said terrorism is also on the agenda of a meeting Wednesday between Reagan and the president of Yugoslavia, Mika Spiljak. Spiljak reportedly wants to talk about attacks on Yugoslav representatives in the United States in recent years while the Reagan administration wants to discuss the overall need for cooperation in apprehending known terrorists.

According to an authoritative government source who asked not to be identified, terrorism is a growth industry abroad, with hundreds of

groups, some as small as so-called "mom-and-pop" operations, that are ideologically motivated or available for hire by states.

Of these, about 50 have been identified as major organizations. These include Shiite Moslem, Iranian and Palestinian groups, he said, as well as "free-lance" groups such as that led by "Carlos," a Venezuelan-born terrorist who is wanted in several countries.

There are, the source said, some 60 major training camps in places such as South Yemen, Syria and Libya as well as in the Soviet Union, East Germany, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

The source said it is thought that an Iranian-backed Lebanese radical Shiite group, led by Hussein Musawi and operating out of the Syrian-controlled portion of Lebanon, carried out the Oct. 23 bombing of U.S. Marine headquarters in Beirut.

He said that the attack was prepared and probably ordered by Iran, that a lot of the direction came from the Iranian embassy in Damascus, Syria, and that the raid would not have been possible if Syria had not let its territory be used. He also said the suicide squad that attacked the Marines received a religious blessing in Beirut before the attack.

The administration was also concerned about the threat of terrorism at the forthcoming summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles, the source said, adding that the U.S. was seeking to keep an eye on terrorist groups overseas, particularly those linked to Iran, that might try to cause trouble at the games.

The source said the Soviet espionage service, the KGB, had been put into some disarray this year by heightened western counterintelligence. Some 147 KGB agents in 20 countries were arrested, expelled or defected in 1983. Much of this had to do with a crackdown by the West on technical espionage.

As a result, more western governments are going after the Soviets despite Moscow's attempts to become more sophisticated and cautious in espionage, the source said. He said there were signs that Soviet counterintelligence operations appeared to be more dominant than intelligence-gathering operations due to western improvements.

The source also claimed that Moscow was having increasing difficulties with insurgent operations against Soviet forces and their allies.

He said that the Russians were getting "clobbered" in Afghanistan and that rebel forces led by Jonas Savimbi opposing the Marxist government of Angola were operating in more than half of that country. Cambodian resistance forces had made heavy gains during the rainy season against Vietnamese occupiers, he said, and the Sandinista rulers in Nicaragua had their hands full with 12,000 to 15,000 insurgents supported in part by the U.S. CIA. He claimed that there are only about 20 CIA agents supporting the guerrillas.

The source said he understands that the Italian government has decided to try a Bulgarian airline official suspected of complicity in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II in 1981 by Turkish gunman Mehmet Ali Agca.

Much circumstantial evidence points to Bulgarian involvement, he said, but there is not much tangible evidence to prove that the Soviet Union was also linked to the case through the Bulgarian secret service.

The source said the prosecution probably can establish that Agca was in contact with the Bulgarian airline official in Rome.

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BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

The expulsion, defection or transfer of 147 Soviet agents around the globe during 1983 has clearly put the agency on the defensive, U.S. officials said Monday.

Aside from their KGB losses, they said, the Soviet Union suffered serious resistance and more forceful reactions by governments to infiltration attempts. The officials also said Soviet agents face other problems around the world, notably in Afghanistan and Cambodia.

At the same time, they said, U.S. intelligence has been increasing manpower to counter some 50 major, identifiable terrorist groups worldwide, many of them under Soviet control or operating with Moscow's tacit approval.

The officials requested that their names, and the names of the government agencies for which they work, be withheld.

They said the administration is moving toward a concerted international effort to combat terrorism and likened the approach to international efforts to halt piracy during the 16th and 17th centuries.

The sources said the CIA's Directorate of Operations, which supervises agents abroad and clandestine operations, has been built up to strength following a cutback made under Stansfield Turner during the Carter administration.

Turner was succeeded as CIA director by William Casey, a former chief of the World War II Office of Strategic Services that preceded the CIA, and former presidential campaign manager for Ronald Reagan.

Turner was said to have been intrigued by technical gathering of intelligence. He cut back heavily on headquarters experts and analysts and relied heavily on machinery.

Casey, however, is known to prefer people to machines for close-in intelligence gathering and assessment.

There is every sign Casey intends to stay on as chief of all U.S. intelligence agencies and continue his present policies if Reagan is re-elected.

At the State Department, a spokesman confirmed that U.S. officials held two days of meetings last week with officials from the "summit seven" countries to discuss "our continuing joint efforts on protection of diplomatic personnel" from terrorists.

The State Department said the president will soon announce a legislative package that will outline the American role in cooperative measures to combat terrorism.

The seven nations who meet annually at the economic summits are: Britain, Canada, France, Japan, Germany, Italy and the United States.

On other matters, the officials disputed published charges that the administration is "covering up" alleged Soviet complicity in the 1981 attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II.

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